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Oman

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (2003)		ICESCR
	CEDAW (2006)		ICCPR
	CRC (1996)		ICCPR-OP 2
	OP-CRC-AC (2004)		CAT
	OP-CRC-SC (2004)		OP-CAT
	CRPD (2009)		ICRMW
			ICPPED
Reservations and or declarations	CEDAW (general reservation, and reservations to arts. 9 (2), 15 (4), 16 and 29 (1), 2006)	CRC (withdrawal of reservations to arts. 7, 9 (4), 21 and 30, 2014)[3]	
	CRC (general reservation, and reservations to arts. 7, 9 (4), 14, 21 and 30, 1996)	CRC (modification of reservation to art. 14, 2014)	
	OP-CRC-AC (reservation subject to the reservations to CRC; declaration: art. 3 (2), age of recruitment at 18 years, 2004)		
	OP-CRC-SC (reservation subject to the reservations to CRC, 2004)		
Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action[4]			ICERD, art. 14
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR
			ICCPR-OP 1
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT
			OP-CRC-IC
			ICRMW
			OP-CRPD
			ICPPED

Other main relevant international instruments

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession			Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
			Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
			(signature only, 2000)
	Palermo Protocol[5]		
			Conventions on refugees and stateless persons[6]
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[7]		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[8]
	ILO fundamental conventions except Nos. 87, 98, 100 and 111[9]		ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 98, 100 and 111
			ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[10]
			Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. In 2011, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the consideration being given by Oman to possibly acceding to OP-CEDAW.[11] The Committee encouraged Oman to ratify ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, ICRMW and ICPPED.[12]

2. The Committee called upon Oman to ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156),[13] the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111),[14] the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).[15]

3. The Committee took note of the pledge made by Oman, as part of the universal periodic review process, to review its general reservation and its reservations to articles 9 (2), 15 (4) and 16 (a), (c) and (f) of CEDAW.[16] It called upon Oman to expedite the review of such reservations, with a view to their withdrawal and narrowing down.[17]

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) referred to recommendations on the right to education accepted by Oman during its first universal periodic review and recommended that Oman be encouraged to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.[18]

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Oman accede to ICCPR, ICESCR, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[19]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association noted the efforts made by Oman to consolidate the legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights. He stated that the Basic Law of the State prescribed civil and political liberties for all, which included the rights of expression and association, the rights to private property and personal privacy and the right to freedom of religion or belief. However, he added that the rights of peaceful assembly and non-discrimination were guaranteed only to Omani citizens, contrary to best practice. Furthermore, he stated that a number of laws and decrees placed limits on assembly rights that were vague and susceptible to misuse by the authorities.[20]

7. In its comments on the report of the Special Rapporteur, Oman emphasized that all workers, be they Omanis or expatriates, had the right to join trade unions.[21] Oman affirmed that the legal framework contained a set of regulations that allowed for the exercise of fundamental freedoms, and that this arrangement was intended to provide basic guarantees to the rest of the population, since the law imposed terms of imprisonment or fixed fines. Oman added that the law prioritized public convenience over disturbance, and peace and quiet over commotion or the use of a device that might annoy bystanders or other practices going beyond the bounds of peaceful assembly or freedom of expression.[22]

8. UNESCO recommended that Oman introduce an access to information law that is in accordance with international standards.[23]

9. UNHCR recommended that Oman adopt national asylum legislation.[24]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions[25]

National human rights institution	*Status during previous cycle*	*Status during present cycle*[26]
National Human Rights Commission	-	B (2013)

10. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the commitment that Oman had made in the universal periodic review to ensure compliance by the National Human Rights Commission with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).[27] It encouraged Oman to ensure the institutionalization of an independent national human rights commission that was in compliance with the Paris Principles and had a broad human rights mandate as well as a specific mandate on gender equality and the human rights of women.[28]

11. The Committee was concerned about the lack of a coordinated gender mainstreaming strategy by all public institutions. It recommended that Oman accord greater authority to the national machinery for women (General Directorate for Women) and strengthen its capacity to act as a coordinating mechanism and that it develop a gender mainstreaming strategy to be used in all policies and programmes.[29]

12. The Committee noted the lack of awareness about CEDAW among the judiciary. It called on Oman to disseminate CEDAW and to train the judiciary and members of the legal profession on its implementation.[30]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	August 2006	2014	-	Second to fifth reports pending consideration
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	-	-	October 2011	Second and third reports due in October 2015
Committee on the Rights of the Child	September 2006 (on CRC); June 2009 (on OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	2013	-	Third and fourth reports pending consideration in 2016
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	2014	-	Initial report pending consideration

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	2007	Ethnic composition of the population; organizations that incite racial discrimination[31]	-
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2013	Violence against women; discriminatory laws in marriage and family[32]	Reminders sent in 2014[33]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[34]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Trafficking (2006)	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (2014)

Visits agreed to in principle	Sale of children	-
Visits requested		Human rights defenders
Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals	During the period under review 11 communications were sent. The Government replied to 6 of them.	
Follow-up reports and missions	-	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

13. In March 2012, representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) attended a seminar organized by the National Human Rights Commission, in Muscat, at which they presented the Paris Principles and discussed how national human rights institutions could engage with the international human rights system.[35]

14. In September 2014, the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (in Doha) organized, in cooperation with the National Human Rights Commission, a training session on the universal periodic review process.[36]

15. Oman contributed financially to OHCHR in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014.[37]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

16. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the pervasive patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men. It recommended that Oman promote the active presence of women in society; encourage equal sharing of responsibilities in the family between women and men; and combat stereotypes, in cooperation with community and religious leaders as well as the media, through awareness-raising campaigns.[38]

17. The Committee was concerned that in Omani legislation there was no explicit prohibition of de jure and de facto discrimination against women in all areas of life, and that equality between women and men was limited to the area of public rights and did not extend to the private-sphere relations of the family and marriage. It recommended that Oman expedite the amendment of the Basic Law of the State and/or other domestic legislation to incorporate an explicit prohibition on discrimination against women, and that it extend the principle of equality to the private sphere of family and marriage relations.[39]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

18. Despite measures taken to protect women against violence, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regretted the absence of a specific law on violence against women, including on domestic violence, and that no specific mechanism existed for women to lodge complaints, obtain reparations and ensure the prosecution of

perpetrators of violence. It was particularly concerned about the vulnerability of female migrant workers, especially domestic workers, to violence by their employers. The Committee requested follow-up information on the adoption of a specific law on violence against women, including domestic violence; the establishment of redress mechanisms accessible to all women; the prosecution of perpetrators; and the establishment of a protection system for migrant domestic workers.[40]

19. While taking note of the Government's decision prohibiting female genital mutilation in hospitals, the Committee was concerned that around 53 per cent of women had undergone the procedure and that 85 per cent of women were reportedly in favour of it. It was particularly concerned that female genital mutilation might be taking place clandestinely. The Committee urged Oman to eliminate this harmful practice through awareness-raising, to enact legislation prohibiting the practice and to prosecute perpetrators.[41]

20. The Committee was concerned about the implementation of the Human Trafficking Act, the functioning of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking and the lack of protection for trafficked women engaged in prostitution. It called upon Oman to treat victims of trafficking, including women engaged in prostitution, as victims, ensuring that they were free from prosecution and deportation and were provided with assistance and protection, and to investigate cases of trafficking.[42] The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, in 2013,[43] and UNHCR, in 2015,[44] made similar observations and recommendations.

21. UNHCR also recommended that Oman: (a) ensure that unidentified victims of trafficking are not punished for acts committed as a direct result of being subjected to human trafficking, such as immigration violations or prostitution; (b) enact and enforce strict penalties for employers withholding their employees' passports, including government officials; (c) increase and enforce legal protections for domestic workers; (d) continue to train government officials to recognize and respond appropriately to human trafficking crimes; (e) implement public awareness campaigns and other prevention programmes to reduce the demand for forced labour and commercial sex acts; and (f) establish a formal mechanism for cooperation between the International Organization for Migration and the Public Prosecution to investigate cases of labour trafficking and prosecute those involved in such trafficking.[45]

C. Right to marriage and family life

22. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed Royal Decree 55/2010, which supports women's rights in the private sphere of family relations and marriage by preventing guardians from obstructing a woman's decision to marry and/or her choice of husband.[46] It was, however, concerned at the persistence of discriminatory laws and provisions relating to marriage, divorce, nationality, guardianship, custodial rights, property relations and inheritance that deny women equal rights with men. It was particularly concerned about the need for women to get the permission of a guardian (wali) to marry, about the practice of dowry, and about the fact that men were considered the head of the family and that married women could not freely choose their place of residence. The Committee requested follow-up information on its recommendation to reform the Personal Status Code and to ensure that the practice of dowry did not curtail the fundamental human right of women to freely choose their spouse.[47] The Committee also requested follow-up information on its recommendation to prohibit polygamy.[48]

23. The Committee was concerned that, despite the legal prohibition, marriage of girls under the age of 18 was still widely practised and was accepted by Omani custom.[49]

24. The Committee was deeply concerned that women and men did not enjoy equal rights to nationality, as Omani women were legally unable to transfer their nationality to their children if the father was a non-national. It reiterated that this situation constituted discrimination against Omani women in the area of nationality and citizenship rights. It was also concerned about discrimination against women with regard to naturalization of their foreign spouses under Omani law. The Committee called upon Oman to amend its domestic laws to grant Omani women equal rights with men with regard to transmission of their nationality to their children and to their foreign husbands.[50] UNHCR made a similar recommendation.[51]

D. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

25. UNESCO recommended that Oman decriminalize defamation, which was a criminal offence under the 1984 Decree on Press and Publications, the 1974 Penal Code and the related 2002 Telecommunications Regulatory Act, and that it place it within the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards.[52]

26. The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association was concerned at the reports from Oman of restrictions on assembly, excessive use of force by the police, threats, arbitrary arrests, abductions, detentions in secret locations and torture at the hands of the authorities.[53]

27. His concerns were heightened by reports from non-governmental organizations and the media about an unprecedented use of force and mass arrests of peaceful protestors who had gathered in Muscat and Sohar in January and February 2011 to demand, inter alia, better working conditions, higher standards of education, the end of corruption and economic and political reforms. Furthermore, reports indicated that a massive peaceful protest had been violently dispersed by the police in Sohar in April 2011.[54]

28. The Special Rapporteur recommended that Oman guarantee in law and in practice the right to freedom of peaceful assembly for everyone, whether citizens or non-citizens, without exception. He urged the adoption of a law that would clearly and explicitly establish a presumption in favour of holding peaceful assemblies, the repeal of laws that criminalize the act of defaming the Head of State or other political figures, and the amendment of Royal Decrees 30/2002 and 49/1984 in full consultation with civil society and other relevant stakeholders.[55]

29. The Special Rapporteur called on Oman to promote the rights of women to freely associate, and to enable women to participate more effectively in public life, and also to ratify core labour standards protecting the right to freedom of association, including ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).[56]

30. In its comments on the report of the Special Rapporteur, Oman stated, inter alia, that the Special Rapporteur had recounted what had been said by some people that he had met during his visit, concerning the events of 2011. According to Oman, the account by those people of the events contained an exaggerated description of their attempt to make an accusation against the Government, yet the report did not include the Government's viewpoint on those events. Oman added that this had caused the report to lack credibility and impartiality.[57] Oman indicated that all of the individuals detained during those events had committed criminal acts under Omani law and that, despite the fact that they had been convicted under the law, the Sultan had pardoned them.[58]

31. In conclusion, Oman affirmed that the Basic Law of the State and the Law on Civil Associations guaranteed the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and the right to freedom of expression.[59] Oman also affirmed that it did everything it could to respect the rights of everybody and to help them to attain all of the rights enshrined in the tenets of the Basic Law of the State and the related national laws and international agreements that it had ratified.[60] Oman further affirmed that its legislation was not set in stone but could be updated as society, and its needs, changed and evolved.[61]

32. In 2013, the ILO Committee of Experts stated that it had previously noted the statement by Oman that there were no laws on political parties, meetings or demonstrations, apart from the principles established in the Constitution. It had requested that Oman indicate the manner in which the right to demonstrate and to organize public meetings was exercised in practice. It had also requested Oman to indicate the penalties that might be applied to persons organizing or participating in public demonstrations or meetings in violation of the existing procedures.[62]

33. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the very low representation or absence of women in the Consultative Council, the Government, the judiciary and the diplomatic corps.[63] It recommended the promotion of women's roles in public positions of responsibility,[64] as well as the promotion of women's full and equal participation in decision-making in all areas of public, political and professional life.[65]

34. The Committee was also concerned that despite the underrepresentation of women in decision-making positions, the National Human Rights Commission had found no reason to expedite the adoption of temporary special measures, including a system of quotas. The Committee encouraged Oman to implement temporary special measures in areas where women were underrepresented or disadvantaged, including the political sphere, the judiciary and the public sector, in order to accelerate de facto the equality of women.[66]

E. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

35. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern the very low participation of women in the labour force (11 per cent); and that working women were concentrated in the education and health sectors, indicating a gender-based segregation of the labour force. It urged Oman to (a) guarantee equal application of all labour laws to women and men and ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value; (b) promote a balance between family and employment responsibilities; and (c) regulate paid maternity leave for all working women, including migrant women and those in domestic service.[67]

36. Regarding the exercise of the right to strike in the civil service, the ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2013 the statement by Oman that there were no trade unions nor any regulation of the practice of striking in the government sector.[68]

F. Right to health

37. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the decline in the infant mortality and maternal mortality rates and the improvement in prenatal and birth care standards.[69]

38. The Committee welcomed the information that no authorization was necessary for women to have access to reproductive health care. However, it was concerned that less than half (41.4 per cent) of married women in the 15-49 age group used modern contraceptive

methods. It also remained concerned about clandestine abortions. The Committee recommended that Oman continue its efforts to increase access to safe and affordable contraceptive services throughout the country, and that it provide effective access for women to health-care information and affordable health-care services, particularly in the areas of reproductive health and contraceptive methods, paying special attention to women with disabilities.[70]

G. Right to education

39. While commending the high levels of women's and girls' enrolment throughout the education system, and the advances in fighting illiteracy, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the lack of compulsory free education for all. It recommended that Oman make education compulsory and free for all, continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education for women and girls, and ensure that girls gain optimal benefit from career and vocational programmes.[71]

40. In 2011, the ILO Committee of Experts requested that Oman take the measures necessary to raise the minimum age for admission to employment from 15 to 16 years, in order to link that age with the age of completion of schooling, in conformity with article 2 (3) of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). Moreover, the Committee recalled that compulsory education was one of the most effective means of combating child labour and requested Oman to continue to provide information in the future on any measures envisaged on that subject.[72]

41. UNESCO referred to recommendations on the right to education accepted by Oman during its first universal periodic review[73] and stated that Oman had adopted various programmes to improve access to quality education, through several development plans and national plans and through the National Strategy for Childhood. However, according to UNESCO, no sufficient measures had been taken to address persisting discrimination, especially against women. In addition, no further measures, including human rights education in training programmes and curricula, especially for Omani military and police officers, had been taken.[74]

42. UNESCO recommended that Oman be encouraged to continue to submit State reports for the periodic consultations of the education-related standard-setting instruments of UNESCO; to provide further human rights education, especially for its military and police officers; and to further promote education for all, especially by continuing to implement programmes to ban discrimination against women.[75]

H. Persons with disabilities

43. UNESCO indicated that Oman had strived to make education more inclusive by adopting the National Strategy for the Disabled.[76] It recommended that Oman could be encouraged to further its policy to improve access by persons with disabilities to education.[77]

I. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

44. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the sponsorship system, which made women migrant workers vulnerable to mistreatment and abuse by their employers. It recommended that Oman (a) strengthen the legal protection of foreign workers by adopting policies aimed at preventing abuses;

(b) prosecute offenders; and (c) ensure foreign workers' access to legal aid, complaint mechanisms, assistance and protection.[78]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Oman from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/10/OMN/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] On 9 December 2014, the Secretary-General was notified of the decision of the Government of Oman to withdraw the reservations to articles 7, 9, 21 and 30 made upon accession. The Secretary-General notes that the notification of withdrawal of reservations was signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Oman on 9 January 2011 and was received by OHCHR in Geneva on 14 January 2011. The notification, however, was received by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs on 9 December 2014. In a note received from the Permanent Mission on 19 May 2015, the Government of Oman informed the Secretary-General that it considers that the withdrawal took effect on 14 January 2011.

[4] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

[5] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[6] 1951 Convention relati , to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[7] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of

Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

[8] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

[9] International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

[10] ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

[11] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 5.

[12] Ibid., para. 50; see also para. 28 (d).

[13] Ibid., para. 28.

[14] Ibid., para. 38.

[15] Ibid., para. 43.

[16] Ibid., para. 15. For the full text of the universal periodic review recommendation, see, for example, A/HRC/17/7, para. 90.17 (Italy).

[17] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 16. See also paras. 5 and 34.

[18] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Oman, para. 36. For the full text of the universal periodic review recommendations, see, for example, A/HRC/17/7, paras. 89.81 (Sudan), 89.82 (Cuba), 89.83 (Saudi Arabia), 89.86 (Yemen), 89.87 (Australia), 89.89 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 89.90 (Bahrain), 89.91 (Philippines), 89.92 (Kuwait), 89.93 (Saudi Arabia), 89.94 (Qatar), 89.95 (Saudi Arabia) and 89.96 (Lebanon).

[19] See UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Oman, pp. 3 and 5.

[20] See A/HRC/29/25/Add.1, paras. 12 and 18.

[21] See A/HRC/29/25/Add.4, para. 28.

[22] Ibid., para. 30.

[23] See UNESCO submission, para. 37.

[24] See UNHCR submission, p. 3.

[25] According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).

[26] For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, see A/HRC/27/40, annex.

[27] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 17. For the full text of the universal periodic review recommendations, see, for example, A/HRC/17/7, paras. 90.20 (Spain), 90.21 (Indonesia), 90.22 (Malaysia), 90.23 (Chile), 90.24 (Nigeria) and 90.25 (Germany).

[28] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 18.

[29] Ibid., paras. 19 and 20.

[30] Ibid., paras. 11 and 12.

[31] See CERD/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 27.

[32] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 51.

[33] See letters dated 8 April 2014 and 25 November 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, available from: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/OMN/INT_CEDAW_FUL_OM

N_16981_E.pdf and http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/OMN/INT_CEDAW_FUL_OMN_18875_E.pdf (accessed on 23 June 2015).

[34] For the titles of special procedures mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

[35] See A/67/288, para. 60.

[36] See OHCHR, "OHCHR in the field: Middle East and North Africa" (2014), p. 256.

[37] See, for example, OHCHR annual report 2010, p. 79; OHCHR annual report 2011, p. 174; OHCHR annual report 2012, p. 166; and OHCHR annual report 2014, p. 118.

[38] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, paras. 23 and 24.

[39] Ibid., paras. 13 and 14.

[40] Ibid., paras. 27 and 28. See also para. 17, and letters dated 8 April 2014 and 25 November 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

[41] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, paras. 25 and 26.

[42] Ibid., paras. 29 and 30.

[43] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), adopted in 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_LANG_CODE:3141455, en: NO.

[44] See UNHCR submission, p. 6.

[45] Ibid.

[46] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 8.

[47] Ibid., paras. 44 and 45. See also CRC/C/OMN/Q/3-4, para. 14, and letters dated 8 April 2014 and 25 November 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

[48] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 45, and letters dated 8 April 2014 and 25 November 2014 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

[49] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 44.

[50] Ibid., paras. 33 and 34. See also CRC/C/OMN/Q/3-4, para. 6.

[51] See UNHCR submission, p. 7.

[52] See UNESCO submission, para. 38.

[53] See A/HRC/29/25/Add.1, para. 20.

[54] Ibid., para. 27.

[55] Ibid., para. 71.

[56] Ibid., para. 72.

[57] See A/HRC/29/25/Add.4, para. 39.

[58] Ibid., paras. 40 and 41.

[59] Ibid., p. 20.

[60] Ibid., para. 58.

[61] Ibid.

[62] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), adopted in 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_LANG_CODE: 3141553, en: NO.

[63] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 31. See also para. 21.

[64] Ibid., para. 24.

[65] Ibid., para. 32. See also para. 24.

[66] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, paras. 21 and 22. See also paras. 24, 31 and 32.

[67] Ibid., paras. 37 and 38.

[68] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), adopted in 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
[69] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, para. 7.
[70] Ibid., paras. 40 and 41.
[71] Ibid., paras. 35 and 36.
[72] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), adopted in 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012), available from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_LANG_CODE: 2700007, en: NO.
[73] See UNESCO submission, para. 34. For the full text of the universal periodic review recommendations, see, for example, A/HRC/17/7, paras. 89.81 (Sudan), 89.82 (Cuba), 89.83 (Saudi Arabia), 89.86 (Yemen), 89.87 (Australia), 89.89 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), 89.90 (Bahrain), 89.91 (Philippines), 89.92 (Kuwait), 89.93 (Saudi Arabia), 89.94 (Qatar), 89.95 (Saudi Arabia) and 89.96 (Lebanon).
[74] See UNESCO submission, para. 35.
[75] Ibid., para. 36.
[76] Ibid., para. 35.
[77] Ibid., para. 36. See also CRC/C/OMN/Q/3-4, para. 15.
[78] See CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/1, paras. 42 and 43.